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GENERAL HUMBERT



Photo by Western Newspaper Union

General Humbert, who has been made grand officer of the Legion of Honor, has been recognized as one of the most able military leaders in France. He has led French armies to victory on many occasions and his remarkable directing genius has inspired his men to glorious deeds. This is his most recent photograph.

LABOR NEEDED FOR WAR WORK

Grave Shortage of Men in Essential Industries Curtailing War Production

CALL UNSKILLED WORKERS

Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor is Considering the Problem—Makes Appeal for the Co-operation of Employers.

By J. B. DENSMORE, Director General United States Employment Service.

The United States employment service of the department of labor is the division of the federal government charged with the vital responsibility of keeping the war plants of the nation supplied with labor.

This responsibility it holds by virtue of a resolution adopted last June by the war labor policies board, representing all branches of the government engaged in war production. "All recruiting of industrial labor for public or private work connected with the war," this resolution said in part, "shall be conducted through or in connection with methods authorized by the United States employment service."

At the present time a grave shortage of men in essential industries is threatening the war production of the United States. In the field of unskilled labor alone this shortage is now upward of one million men.

The only way in which this shortage can be filled is by wholesale transfers of men from non-war to war production. If war work is to be carried on the production of luxuries and non-essentials demanded by the American consumer for his selfish comfort must cease. There are not enough men for luxury and war production both.

The United States employment service is bending every effort to keep war industries supplied with men. A quota of unskilled labor has been assigned to every state, the totals for all the states equalling the unskilled war labor shortage so far reported.

There is every indication that this system will provide the necessary men, provided employers and workers alike lend their whole-hearted co-operation. In the fortnight ended August 24 over 48,000 skilled laborers from twenty-one states were recruited and moved to vital war projects by the United States employment service. In no state was a single man taken at the expense of other war industries, farming, mining or transportation.

The United States employment service is already placing thousands daily in war work. That is the purpose of its nationwide organization; its 600 branch offices; its recruiting agents in almost every county and township in the land. What has been accomplished so far, however, is only an index to the problems ahead. The whole-hearted co-operation of every American with the United States employment service in carrying out this task is essential if the danger of curtailed war production at this, of all times, is to be averted.

PRESIDENT LAYS TRAP IN ANSWER TO GERMAN NOTE

May Go Before Congress to Cast Further Light Upon Position He Took.

MOVE APPROVED BY PEOPLE

Wilson in Message to Enemy Says Occupied Lands Must Be Evacuated Before Armistice Can Be Considered—Berlin Reply Is Awaited.

Washington, Oct. 10.—President Wilson probably will go before congress to cast further light upon the position he took in his message to Prince Maximilian, as soon as the latter replies.

Lays Trap for Hun.

By an adroit diplomatic move President Wilson has laid a trap for the German governmental heads if the peace proposal made by Chancellor Maximilian was in the least sincere. This was the view of officials as they studied the communication addressed by President Wilson to the German chancellor.

Confronted by the strategy of German diplomacy, the president, in the view of officials, has countered with strategy just as Marshal Foch has met the military tactics of Hindenburg and Ludendorff with superior strategy. And yet in his communication the president has left open the way to peace.

Asks Germany Question.

The president by calling upon Prince Maximilian for information as to whether he represents the German military masters conducting the war or the whole German people has compelled the German chancellor and those associated with him to render to the world an explanation as to their real position. Through the communication sent the enemy the last hope of the German militarists to point to the allies as waging a war of extermination is considered as having been removed.

At the same time the president has notified the German government that its proposed "suspension of hostilities" cannot be granted while a German soldier remains on allied soil. The German government must state to the world whether it will accept the 14 terms previously laid down by President Wilson wholeheartedly, or "as a basis for negotiation," which position cannot be considered by the United States and the entente allies.

President at War Office.

With the German peace offensive met and halted until the enemy is really ready to sue for peace on the American and allied terms, President Wilson turned his attention to the battlefields.

He walked over to Secretary Lansing's office at the state department and sent for General March, who appeared with a huge military map of the west front, where the once conquering armies of the Hun are being driven back toward the Rhine.

Washington is awaiting Germany's next move.

Text of the President's Message.

The text of the communication handed to the charge of Switzerland here follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, inclosing the communication from the German government to the president, and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial German chancellor.

German Chancellor's Meaning Asked. "Does the imperial German government accept the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?"

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers, so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their



LOAN PERILED. U. S. WARNS

Goal May Not Be Reached in Time If Subscriptions Fail to Show Improvement.

Washington, Oct. 10.—"At the present rate of going and with the present average per capita subscriptions," said a treasury loan review, "the fourth Liberty loan may not reach the desired goal within the allotted time."

Prompted by unfavorable reports of the last few days, many Liberty loan organizations throughout the country adopted the slogan "double the third."

"Liberty loan speakers," said a treasury loan review, "were asked to impress this slogan upon their audiences, and newspapers urged to list readers that the basis for subscriptions to the fourth loan should be the third loan subscription multiplied by two."

More than \$4,400,000,000 must be subscribed by the American people within the next ten days if the fourth Liberty loan of \$2,000,000,000 is to be a success.

Reports from all 12 federal reserve districts showed that in the nine days that have passed, less than \$1,000,000,000 has been subscribed. Only one of the 12 districts—the St. Louis district—has raised half its allotment. The district totals showed St. Louis leading with 58.4 per cent subscribed, and Minneapolis a poor second with 44.8 per cent.

Urged to Buy Liberty Bonds.

Railroad employees were asked by William G. McAdoo, director general, to invest the back pay which they got as a result of the recent wage increase in bonds of the fourth Liberty loan, which will open September 28.

"No employee can make better use of his pay," said the director general in a circular distributed together with pay envelopes, "than to lend it to the government at interest, thus securing an investment of absolute safety for himself and building up a reserve for a rainy day."

"I want the railroad men of the United States to do more if possible than anybody else, because I want them to be among the first always in patriotism, in service and in sacrifice to our great and glorious country. We have the Kaiser groggy—let us keep hitting hard now until he is counted out."

Thousands of Women Workers.

Women by the thousands are responding to the appeal of employers to take the place of men entering the army to fill new positions created by industrial expansion, according to the monthly business review of the federal reserve board.

From all parts of the country come reports that women are helping in factories, offices, stores, warehouses, street cars and on the farms, where harvesting created an immense demand for workers.

The rate of increase of women's employment now is much greater than two months ago and some indications are that in a few months the number of women entering industry will be greater than the number of men withdrawing for military service.

Appeals to Coal Miners.

Rev. P. J. Donohue, bishop of the Wheeling (W. Va.) diocese of the Roman Catholic church, has issued a general appeal to the coal miners of West Virginia and other states to increase the production of coal, de-

the world is actu-

forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration."

"ROBERT LANSING."

YANKS CAPTURE FOUR VILLAGES 3,000 CAPTIVES

General Pershing Reports Advance on Both Sides of the Meuse River.

U. S. MEN IN FOUR BATTLES

Fighting With the French in Verdun Region and With the British in the Cambrai-St. Quentin Front.

Verdun, Oct. 10.—Americans and British troops, actively driving the Hun from the scene of the desperate struggle for Verdun, General Pershing reports in his communique announcing an advance on both sides of the Meuse and the capture of more than 3,000 prisoners during the day. He also reported the capture of Goruy against stubborn fighting in the continued advance in the Argonne forest.

Yanks Advance Three Miles.

With the American Army on the Champagne front, Oct. 10.—The Americans advanced between two and three miles during the day on the Champagne front, capturing 400 prisoners.

Yanks Capture Four Towns.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 10.—General Pershing's first American army delivered a new attack east of the Meuse river, capturing four villages and a fortified farm. The Germans were pushed back from the old line from which they began their big offensive against Verdun in 1916.

Gain on Both Sides of River.

The Americans are now driving ahead on both sides of the Meuse river.

The new American assault was delivered in conjunction with a French attack early in the morning, following a brief spell of artillery preparation.

The Americans swarmed across the Meuse and quickly captured the village of Consenvoye.

Four miles north of Consenvoye the Americans seized Molleville Farm, taking an entire battalion, along with its commander and fifteen mortars.

Farther to the east Americans captured Brabant, Haumont and Beaumont, driving the enemy back. Only feeble resistance was encountered by General Pershing's men.

Attacks were delivered both east and west of St. Etienne, which is now firmly in Franco-American hands.

The advance was carried out in the face of heavy machine gun fire.

The Americans pressed forward through heavy entanglements west of Molleville during the attack.

The Germans were reported to be damming the river near Marcy in order to flood the lowlands.

The new American advance was carried out in the face of heavy German counter-attacks.

The Germans had succeeded in taking Hill No. 223, but were driven out by the Americans in a brilliant counter-thrust.

Yanks Fight on Four Fronts.

American troops are now on the offensive against the Germans on more than fifty miles of the western battle-front and are attacking in four different zones of action.

The latest blow fell east of the Meuse river, where General Pershing's first army assaulted the Germans over a front of about ten miles. West of the Meuse the Americans are steadily pushing ahead on a front of twenty miles. Yankee forces attached to General Foch's French army in Champagne drove forward on a front of nearly ten miles.

CAMBRAI FALLS: ALLIES CAPTURE 8,000 GERMANS

Field Marshal Haig Announces Great Victory in Official Statement.

WIPE OUT HINDENBURG LINE

Americans and British Make Progress North of St. Quentin and Sweep Beyond Stronghold—Foe's Reinforcements Add Confusion.

London, Oct. 10.—The city of Cambrai has been captured by the British. Here and elsewhere 8,000 prisoners were taken. Field Marshal Haig announced the capture of this long-resisting German stronghold in his official statement.

South of Cambrai the British captured Foreville and reached the western outskirts of Wallcourt.

The Anglo-American attack south of Cambrai was resumed at 5:20 a. m. along the whole front. Rapid progress is being made.

The attack is on the front of the Third and Fourth armies.

10,000 Prisoners Taken.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Nearly 10,000 Germans were taken prisoner by the allies' forces in the fighting along the various fronts of the battle field, says Marshal Foch in the Echo de Paris. The Germans, he adds, are hurriedly evacuating the Argonne forest (American front). The battle is continuing.

General Ludendorff delayed his general retreat so long that, in the view of the allies, he is in danger of losing back nearly the remnants of his army to the famous attack which projects Germany.

More German Troops Arrive.

Near St. Quentin, Oct. 10.—German reinforcements have arrived, but as the troops have been engaged several times recently their presence merely adds to the confusion in the enemy ranks.

Americans Sweeping Ahead.

With the Anglo-American Armies Near St. Quentin, Oct. 10.—Heavy fighting continued throughout the night on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and the British and Americans continued their progress under a heavy protective fire from the British artillery. The defeated enemy was almost smothered under the great deluge of steel and explosives.

A large number of guns has been captured by the British and Americans in addition to the great batches of prisoners which continued to arrive at the cages. The American troops alone captured two complete field batteries and a battery of heavy artillery. The Americans captured these guns Tuesday afternoon, when they suddenly outflanked both ends of the valley south of Premont.

British Take Control of Air.

Throughout the day and night the British had complete control of the air. Roads, barracks, massed troops and batteries behind the German lines all were targets for the busy British bombing airplanes.

During the day it was noticeable that German airplanes were seldom seen. The few enemy machines that did venture forth to places where they were not wanted were quickly engaged and in aerial fights a considerable number of the enemy was brought down.

On the front of the two British armies engaged elements from no fewer than 29 enemy divisions have been identified along the 20-mile fighting line. Such concentration of troops seems almost incredible until it is realized that some of these divisions have been engaged almost continuously since August 8 and many are mere shadows of the old organizations.

Great Offensive Near Climax.

Washington, Oct. 10.—There is every reason to believe that the great offensive of the allies' armies in France has reached a climax and that the next few days may witness events which will mark an epoch in the history of the war. On a front extending from Roulers on the north to Verdun, far down toward the other end of the battle line, the Germans are being battered by successive blows, and in some of these sectors they seem to be in a very serious position.

Hindenburg Line Eliminated.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The Hindenburg line no longer bars the path of the allies. The definite rupture of it was achieved on the first day of the fighting in the new development toward the north of the great battle now raging from the Escaut to the Meuse.

To Anglo-American forces went the honor of storming the last remnants of the extraordinary maze of defenses. In some places 12 miles in depth, between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Apart from this achievement the results of

MAJ. GEN. HANSON E. ELY



Among the brigades get 1 hour for the period of the war in Hampton. Ely went to the military academy at West Point and was graduated with honors in 1905 and from the college in 1906.

DEMAND FOR WAGE INCREASE

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union Seeks an Advance of 20 Per Cent. by Mail.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers union, representing about 100,000 workers, has formally requested employers to grant a wage increase of 20 per cent to all workers in the industry.

"Since the war," the union states in a letter to employers, "a similar situation has confronted practically all the industries of the country and in all cases it has been adjusted by an increase in the wages of the workers, more or less in keeping with the increased cost of living. . . . All we request is that you treat the item of labor in the same way as you treat the other items going to make up the cost of production, and that you recognize that the workers cannot work if their earnings are not sufficient to maintain their physical subsistence."

WAR LABOR BOARD RULES EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WHEELING.

Walter Clark, sitting as umpire for the war labor board, decided the controversy between the molders and the Wheeling (W. Va.) Mold & Foundry company. In the interpretation of the war labor board award, it had been claimed that the eight-hour day was only a basic day for pay and that the provisions for overtime nullified it as a straight working day. The umpire ruled that the eight-hour day was a straight working day as well as a basic for pay and was to be exceeded only in emergency.

No Swiss General Strike.

Material concessions by the federal council to the demands by the organized Swiss workmen have put an end to the talk of the general strike prevalent in the Alpine republic for several weeks, according to a dispatch from Berne printed in the Berliner Tageblatt of August 9. In view of the increase in the cost of living, the federal council has agreed to raise the yearly wages of the some 60,000 employees of the federal departments \$100, with an additional \$10 for each child. This will bring the wage increases granted by the Swiss government during 1918 up to \$200,000. Furthermore, the federal council is to take steps toward effecting a more equitable distribution of the scanty food supplies and toward reducing the hours of work of the railway men, as well as bringing about several other economic reforms.

the day's fighting were notable in that the enemy's losses must have run into tens of thousands of men in the various sectors of the long battle front. In addition important strategic objects were attained.

French Sweep East of St. Quentin.

Paris, Oct. 10.—French troops attacking last night south and east of St. Quentin captured the German defenses between Hary and Neuville-St. Amand and drove past the latter town on the north, the day's official statement by the war office announced.